

27—10.82(161A) State designation of eligible practices. Only those soil and water conservation practices listed in this rule are eligible for the Iowa financial incentives program funds.

10.82(1) Tillage practices.

a. No-till planting. A form of noninversion tillage that retains protective amounts of residue on the surface throughout the year.

b. Ridge-till planting. A form of noninversion tillage that retains protective amounts of residue on the surface throughout the year.

c. Strip-till planting. A form of noninversion tillage that retains protective amounts of residue on the surface throughout the year.

10.82(2) Temporary practices.

a. Critical area planting. Establishment of vegetative planting to control sediment movement from severely eroding areas by stabilizing the soil. These plantings would include vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses or legumes.

b. Contouring. Farming sloping cultivated land in such a way that tillage operations, planting and cultivating are done on the contour. This includes following established grades of terraces, diversions, or contour strips.

c. Contour strip-cropping. Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands on the contour to reduce water erosion. The crops are arranged so that a strip of grass or close-growing crop is alternated with a strip of clean-tilled crop or fallow or a strip of grass is alternated with a close-growing crop.

d. Field border. A strip of perennial vegetation established at the edge of a field, to be used as a turn area in lieu of end-rows up and down hill to control erosion and provide wildlife food and cover.

e. Filter strips. A strip or area of vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter and other pollutants from runoff.

10.82(3) Permanent practices.

a. Reserved.

b. Diversion. A channel with a supporting ridge on the lower side constructed across the slope to conduct excess runoff water to a suitable outlet.

c. Field windbreak. A strip or belt of trees or shrubs established within or adjacent to a field to reduce sediment damage and soil depletion caused by wind.

d. Grade stabilization structure. An earthen dam or embankment with a mechanical outlet (pipe conduit, drop spillway or chute outlet) to stabilize the flowline grade or control head cutting in a natural or constructed channel.

e. Grass strips. A strip of tall growing perennial vegetation within or adjacent to a field to reduce sediment damage and soil depletion caused by wind.

f. Grassed waterway or outlet. A natural or constructed waterway or outlet, shaped and graded on which suitable vegetation is established, to conduct excess surface runoff water from terraces, diversions or natural watershed basins.

g. Pasture and hayland planting. The establishment of long-term stands of adapted species of perennial forage plants, to control excessive water erosion, by converting land from row crop production to permanent vegetative cover.

h. Terrace. An earthen barrier or embankment constructed across the field slope using a combination of a ridge and channel to reduce field erosion, and trap sediment. Types of terraces commonly referenced to as broad based, narrow based, grassed backslope, basin, level, gradient and parallel are eligible for Iowa financial incentive payments.

i. Underground outlet. A conduit installed beneath the ground surface to collect surface water from terraces, diversions, water and sediment basins, and convey the water to a suitable outlet.

j. Water and sediment control basin. A short earthen embankment with an underground outlet, constructed across the slope in minor watercourses to reduce erosion and trap sediment.

k. Reserved.

l. Conservation cover. An established and maintained permanent vegetation cover on land.

m. Tree planting. The establishment of a stand of trees for timber producing and environmental improvement. The minimum eligible area is three acres.